

3

CA

Method used for studying the scattering of α -particles in gases. (I. Ya. Shebekin and I. M. Khromchenko. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 37 (1940). The scattering of α -particles in gases of light elements was studied in an app. permitting observation of the scattering through $90-135^\circ$, thus decreasing the background due to the Coulomb-scattering. The energy losses of α -particles were reduced to min. and the app. was located inside of a shield to remove electrons. For A the dependence of the number of α -particles on energy (up to 8.3 m. e. v.) was observed. N gives anomalous dependence with two maxima at 5 and 6 m. e. v., which could be interpreted as due to resonance. Roksalana Gamow

ASAC 15-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHROMCHENKO, L. M.; ALKHAZOV, D. G.; MESHCHERYAKOV, M. G.

"Radium Institute Cyclotron: I, Arc Type of Iron Source," J Phys (USSR)
Vol 8, 1944, pp 56-61.

W-394, 20 Apr 48

117 AND 120 CODES										117 AND 120 CODES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Interference phenomena in the scattering of slow neu- trons. L. M. Khrushchenko. <i>Uspehi Fiz. Nauk</i> 20, 40-106 (1946); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1947, 1, 770. —A systematic review of the exptl. data and theoretical conclusions re- specting this phenomenon. M. G. Miron</p>																			
<p>ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>12000 12100 12200 12300 12400 12500 12600 12700 12800 12900</p>										<p>13000 13100 13200 13300 13400 13500 13600 13700 13800 13900</p>									

Хромченко, Л.М.

62 ✓ Study of the energy levels for carbon, oxygen, and magnesium nuclei by the method of magnetic analysis. L. M. Khromchenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 93, 451-4 (1963).—The products from the nuclear reactions with deuterons were studied by magnetic analysis. The products were detected by means of a thick-layered photographic plate. The tracks were observed visually by means of a microscope. C, Mg, and O were studied. C¹² exhibited 3 excited levels (av. energies 3.107, 3.699, 3.869 e.kv.), O¹⁶ exhibited 3 excited levels (av. energies 0.893, 3.006, 3.853 e.kv.), and Mg²⁴ exhibited 23 (av. energies from 0.503 to 7.074 e.kv.). J. Rovtar Leach.

KHROMCHENKO, L. M.

Nuclear Science Abstracts
July 15, 1954
Physics

9-21-54

RML

3
①
1.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ENERGETIC LEVELS OF THE
NUCLEI OF ALUMINUM AND BORON BY THE METHOD
OF MAGNETIC ANALYSIS. L. M. Khromchenko. Doklady
Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 94, 1037-40(1954) 760-71. (In Russian).
Al targets were bombarded with 3- and 4-Mev deuterons,
and the protons emerging were analyzed in a magnetic
spectrograph. Twenty-eight proton groups were assigned
to the $Al^{27}(d,p) Al^{26}$ reaction. The Q value corresponding
to the Al^{26} ground state was measured as 5.475 Mev. The
spectra of B^{10} and B^{11} were also investigated, and the Q
values of the levels are tabulated. (J.S.R.)

Khromchenko, L. M.

USSR/ Nuclear physics - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 17/47

Authors : Khromchenko, L. M.

Title : Energy levels of Si-nuclei investigated by the magnetic analysis method

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 761-763, Oct 11, 1954

Abstract : The energy spectrum of a Si-nucleus, in the zone of high excitation energies, was investigated. The method of magnetic analysis of nuclear reaction products, applied in the study of the energy levels of Si nuclei, is described. The targets in this investigation consisted of Si of natural isotopic composition which were bombarded with a high energy pencil of deuterons with an energy of up to 4.4 mev. The results obtained are shown in a table in relation to the results obtained by other foreign researchers. Seven references: 2-USSR and 5-USA (1950-1953). Table; graph; illustrations.

Institution : ...

Presented by: Academician P. I. Lukirskiy, May 18, 1954

Khromchenko, L.M.

1
New
Sci. 1
Investigation of the levels of light nuclei by the method of
magnetic analysis. L. M. Khromchenko. *Bull. Acad.
Sci. U.S.S.R., Phys. Ser.* 19, 152-60 (1955) (Engl. transla-
tion).—See *C.A.* 50, 1452g. B. M. R.

KHROMCHENKO, L.M.

3
1RM

✓ Investigation of the levels of light nuclei by the method of magnetic analysis. L. M. Khromchenko. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* Ser. Fiz. 19, 277-283 (1955). The target was bombarded with 4.7-m.e.v. deuterons. The reaction products were deflected in a magnetic field through an aperture on a photographic plate. One half of the plate was covered by an Al-foil filter of variable thickness, capable of stopping deuterons and passing protons. The following excitation levels, m.e.v., were obtained: C^{12} (from α and β) 3.107, 3.609, 3.889; O^{16} (from WO_3 or MgO) 0.893, 3.005, 3.863; Li^7 (from Li_2O) 0.476 (d,d'), 4.484 (d,p), 6.83 (d,p); Li^6 0, 0.977 (from the reaction $Li^7(d,\alpha)He^4$ the mass of He^4 has been calcd. as 5.014553); B^{10} 2.445, 1.985, 0.845, 0.278; B^{11} 0.940, 1.664, 2.562; Mg^{24} 0.603, 0.998, (1.581), 2.022 (2.471), 2.005, (2.871), 3.924, 4.030, 4.022, 4.857, 4.960, 5.147, 5.341, 5.536, 6.087, 6.240, 6.542, 6.948, 7.071; Al^{27} 0.980, 1.507, 2.152, 2.574, 2.928, 3.334, 3.520, (3.747), 3.934, 4.277, 4.400, 4.720, (4.883), 5.170, 5.390, 5.643, 5.784, 5.908, 6.148, 6.298, 6.438, 6.641, 6.855, 7.013, 7.197, (7.509), 7.800; Al^{26} (d,p) $Al^{26} Q_\alpha = 5.475$ m.e.v.; Si^{28} 1.237, 2.038, 2.416, 3.083, 3.662, 4.223, 4.931, 5.044, 6.138, 6.453, 6.728, 7.00, 7.577, 7.820, 8.354, 8.832, (9.112). The complicated spectra of Mg^{24} , Al^{27} , and Si^{28} are attributed to the formation of a 3rd layer of neutrons. S. Pukawec

NU

RM
MCT

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Energy levels of Li

FD-2355

Card 1/1

Pub. 146 - 20/34

Author : Khromchenko, L. M., and Blinov, V. A.

Title : Study of the energy levels of the lithium nucleus by the method of magnetic analysis

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 741-743, Jun 1955

Abstract : By the method of magnetic analysis of the products of nuclear reactions (method described by L. M. Khromchenko, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 93, 451, 1953) the authors investigated the energy spectrum of the lithium nucleus, this method making it possible to obtain on a photoplate lines visible to the eye, instead of the localization of discrete groups of particles. They present a reproduction of photoplates obtained in the case of the irradiation of lithium oxide by deuterons; they also present a table of data for the levels of excitation of Li^{7*} nucleus compared with data of others from the reaction $Li^6(d,p)$. They thank the late Academician P. I. Lukirskiy and also Professor Yu. A. Nemilov. Nine references, including 3 USSR (L. M. Khromchenko, DAN SSR, 94, 1954; B. S. Dzhelepov and L. N. Zyryanova, Uspekhi fiz. nauk, 47, 1952).

Institution : Radium Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : January 24, 1955

Khromchenko, L.M.

4001-002

✓ 1624. MAGNETIC ANALYSIS STUDY OF THE ENERGY LEVELS OF THE S^{32} NUCLEUS. L.M. Khromchenko. 539.152.1

Zh. eksper. teor. Fiz., Vol. 30, No. 4, 1081-5 (1956) In Russian.

Dep The magnetic analysis method was used to investigate the energies of the protons obtained in the $S^{32}(d,p)S^{31}$ reaction. Twenty-one proton groups were recorded of which one corresponds to the ground state and the others to 20 excited levels of the S^{32} nucleus. Excitation energies up to 9.1 MeV were investigated. Besides the 12 excited levels previously known 8 new levels at high excitation energies were detected. A

RMZ LSH

Radium Inst., USSR

AUTHOR

KHROMCHENKO, L.M.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Energy Levels of the F^{20} Nucleus by Magnetic Analysis. (Issledovaniye urovney yadra F^{20} metodom magnitnogo analiza, Russian)

PA - 2660

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 2, pp 194 - 198 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 5 / 1957

Reviewed: 6 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

The present work studies the level of F^{20} within the domain of higher excitation energies and furnishes the not investigated interval between the hitherto known series of data.

The method and the conditions of the experiment: The author here determines the level of the F^{20} nucleus by analyzing the products of the reactions $F^{19}(d,p)F^{20}$. The proton groups with different energies were separated by means of a magnetic field. The magnet of the same cyclotron that was used as a source of the accelerated deuterons for bombarding the targets served as analyzer. A thin silver foil, to which a layer of finely ground CeF_3 powder was applied, served as a target. The results given here are the average values of measurements carried out on 6 plates.

Discussion of results: Within the investigated domain of

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Energy Levels of the F^{20} Nucleus
by Magnetic Analysis. PA - 2660

excitation energies (of up to 6,75 MeV) the author was able to determine 24 proton groups. The 24 groups characterize the ground state of the F^{20} nucleus and 23 excited levels. The levels of the F^{20} nucleus found here are shown together in a table. For the reaction energy of the reactions $F^{19}(d,p)F^{20}$ the author found the value $Q_0 = 4,383 \pm 0,015$ MeV.

The energy of this reaction obtained from the mass difference amounts to $Q_0 = 4,375$ MeV. Comparison of the results found

here with those of other authors shows the following: Besides good agreement of results in the case of most of the levels of the F^{20} nucleus there are also some discrepancies which are more than measuring errors. In conclusion, these discrepancies are shortly discussed in detail. (1 illustration and 1 table)

Radiological Institute of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

11.7.1956

Library of Congress.

KHROMCHENKO, M.

Michael Servetus. Zdorov'ie 7 no.12:26 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(SERVETUS, MICHAEL, 1509 OR 11 - 1553)

KHROMCHENKO, M.

Vitaminologists in the shop. Zdorov'e 7 no.8:13 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(VITAMINS)

KHROMCHENKO, M.

Story of medicinal ampules. Zdorov'e 8 no.10:16-17 0 '62.

(SERUM) (VACCINES)

(MIRA 15:10)

KHROMCHENKO, M.

A life devoted to Russia. Zdorov'e 8 no.11:23-24 N '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(ERISMAN, FEDOR FEDOROVICH, 1842-1915)

KHROUCHENKO, M., vrach

You are working in a hot workshop. Sov.profsoiuzy 19 no.2:31
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

KHROMCHENKO, Mikhail Andreyevich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Circuit breaker for disconnecting branches from d.c. power
lines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: elektromekh. 1 no.6:118-124
'58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Laboratoriya postoyannogo toka Moskovskogo energeticheskogo
instituta.

(Electric circuit breakers)

(Electric power distribution--Direct current)

KHROMCHENKO, M.

In a genetics laboratory. Zdorov's 8 no.5:10-11 My '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(BACTERIOPHAGE)

KHROMCHENKO, M.S., sanitarnyy vrach

Sanitation problems in "Vodosnabzhenie i sanitarnaya tekhnika";
review of the periodical for 1957 and the first half of 1958.
Gig. i san. 24 no.6:83-84 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(SANITARY ENGINEERING--PERIODICALS)

KEL'SHTEYN, L.Ya., sanitarnyy vrach; KHROMCHENKO, M.S., sanitarnyy vrach

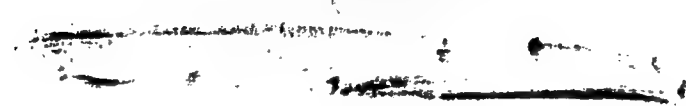
Pleasant, useful, hygienic. Zdorov'ye 6 no.10:24 0 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(SWIMMING POOLS)

KHROMCHENKO, M.S.

Sanitary features of Moscow ponds. Gig. i san. 25 no. 6:97 Je '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moskvyy.
(~~MOSCOW~~ ~~WATER~~ ~~POLLUTION~~)
- 

KHROMCHENKO, M. S.

Sanitation problems in "Vodosnabzhenie i sanitarnaia tekhnika"
(second half of 1958 and 1959). Gig. i san. 25 no. 6:104-106
Je '60.

(WATER—POLLUTION)

(MIRA 14:2)

SOKOLOVSKIY, M.S.; SKIDAL'SKAYA, R.I., sanitarnyy vrach; KHROMCHENKO, M.S.,
sanitarnyy vrach

Moscow's reservoirs and their improvement. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 35
no.7:20-21 JI '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy sanitarnyy vrach Moskvy (for Sokolovskiy).
(Moscow—Reservoirs)

Handwritten: 17/11/60, MS.

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, N.L., Khromchenko, N.S.

32-11-48/60

TITLE: A Device for the Determination of the Ability for Regeneration of Agglomerates (Ustanovka dlya opredeleniya vosstanovimosti aglomeratov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957. Vol. 23, Nr 14, pp. 1391-1392 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a device is recommended which is said to be adapted to the conditions of industrial production. Samples were dealt with in powdery condition. As a regenerator-gas hydrogen was used, which was obtained by electrolysis. As a cathode a cylindrical vessel, which could be sealed, was employed, the lateral parts of which were perforated and covered with asbestos. Thus, the purest hydrogen with an oxygen content of not more than 3% was obtained. Further purification is carried out by means of filtration with copper oxide powder and a tube furnace. According to the scheme given the device consists of 2 manostats (apparently a pressure stabilizing device), a rheometer, a shiftable furnace, a quartz reaction tube with 10 mm diameter, a heater, and a regulating valve for the regulation of hydrogen supply. Constant supply of hydrogen is attained by fitting 2 manostats (see above). Uniform heating of the sample is attained by first heating a shiftable furnace on one side, which is then pushed over the reacting

Card 1/2

32-11-48/60

A Device for the Determination of the Ability for Regeneration of Agglomerates

tube containing the powdery sample. After heating of the sample gas supply is turned on. The results are determined either according to the loss of weight of the sample or according to the increase of weight of the moisture absorber. For precise weighing the "AQB-200" device is recommended. In practice the following experimental data were determined: agglomeration powder sample 2 g, temperature of the shiftable furnace 600°, duration of regeneration 10 minutes, gas consumption 285 ml/min, duration of experiment 35 minutes. There is 1 figure and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorsk Institute for Mining and Metallurgy imeni G.I.Nosov
(Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut im. G.I.Nosova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-8-16379

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 22 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, N.L., Khromchenko, N.S.

TITLE: The Reducibility of the Magnitogorsk Agglomerates (Vosstanovimost' magnitogorskikh aglomeratov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Domennoye proizvodstvo. Moscow, Metallurgizdat; 1958, pp 3-15

ABSTRACT: A rapid method of determination of the reducibility (R) of agglomerates with electrolytic H_2 (0.3% O_2) was investigated on the installation of the Magnitogorsk Mining and Metals Institute with a horizontal quartz reaction tube 10-12 mm in diam. at 500-650°C, 0.132-4.75 cm/sec speed of the stream of gas, a powdered 2-g test sample and ten-minute duration of the experiment (30-35 min. with the auxiliary operations). The investigation of the R of powdered test samples of agglomerates (125 specimens) with 50.7-61.7% Fe, 12-29% FeO, and a basicity from 0.25 to 1.58 (R from 27 to 48%) shows that the powdered weighed sample obtained by the pulverization and the cutting down of the initial sample of the agglomerate is more representative than the weighed sample of the coarse

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-16379

The Reducibility of the Magnitogorsk Agglomerates

fraction of the same sample. The rapid method of determination of R can be recommended for mass-production tests. The variation in the FeO contents of the agglomerate has a greater effect on the R than the variation in the basicity. A relationship exists between the R of the agglomerate and the $\text{Fe}^{2+} : \text{Fe}_{\text{tot}}$ content ratio in it. Bibliography: 17 references.

N.L.

1. Ores--Production
2. Hydrogen--Performance
3. Ores--Test results

Card 2/2

KHROMCHENKO, N. S.

SCV/133-58-7-2/27

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, N.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent , and Khromchenko, N.S., Assistant

TITLE: Properties of Fluxed Sinter (Svoystva oflyusovannogo
aglomerata)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 7, pp 586 - 593 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation was carried out in order to determine concentrations of combined iron oxides in various sinters by a method of reducing under moderate temperature conditions and in order to obtain kinetic characteristics of the reduction process. About 100 samples of industrial sinters, mainly fluxed, from Magnitogorsk and Krivoy Rog ores of various chemical composition (Table 1) were tested. The reduction experiments were carried out on powdered samples with hydrogen as a reducing medium at a temperature of 600 °C. The apparatus, experimental procedure and the method of treatment of the experimental results were previously described (Refs 1, 2 and 3, respectively). The proportion of oxygen in iron oxides which are combined into complex compounds and solid solutions was determined as an addition to 100% reduction of the final stage of reduction after 150 minutes of the

Card 1/4

Properties of Fluxed Sinter

SOV/133-58-7-2/27

duration of an experiment (Tables 2, 3 and Figure 1). The reduction rates were determined on the basis of the consumption of hydrogen (ml/min) and the reducibility of sinter was characterized by the apparent velocity constant. The latter was determined in the time interval at the 20th minute after the beginning of an experiment (at 30-50% reduction) which was determined from the equation:

$$k = \frac{dB_{20}}{d\tau} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - B_{20}} \quad (2)$$

where k - apparent velocity constant, τ - time from the beginning of experiments and B_{20} - the degree of reduction attained at the 20th minute from the beginning of the experiment in relative units. $dB_{20}/d\tau$ was graphically determined from the velocity curve (Figure 3). It is pointed out that the use of the above criterion for the comparison of the reducibility of sinters is justified as it reflects the rate of reduction of sinter up to about 70%, which is sufficient, as the proportion of indirect reduction in blast furnaces does not exceed this value.

Card2/4

Properties of Fluxed Sinter

SOV/133-58-7-2/27

The relationship between the apparent velocity constant and basicity, FeO content and $(Fe^{2+}/total\ Fe)$. 100 is shown in Figure 5 and kinetic characteristics of some sinters are given in Table 4. It is concluded that: in sinters, iron oxides are present in two sharply differing states - "free" and "combined". The concentration of "combined" iron oxides is determined mainly by the concentration and the composition of gangue materials in sinter and is practically independent of the content of FeO, providing it does not exceed 22-25%. The proportion of oxygen in "combined" iron oxides usually does not exceed 10-12% and is independent of sinter basicity. Combined iron oxides in sinter are reduced in blast furnaces by direct reduction (by indirect reduction, which removes less and 62-67% of oxygen, only a part of free oxides is reduced). The reducibility of sinters is primarily determined by the state of free iron oxides - their absorption - chemical activity and accessibility for interaction with gases. These factors depend mainly on the temperature - thermal level of sintering process and the proportion of gangue which can be approximately evaluated by the proportion

Card3/4

Properties of Fluxed Sinter

SOV/133-58-7-2/27

of divalent in the total iron content of sinter. The content of faylite and other complex iron-containing minerals is not directly related to sinter reducibility as its kinetic characteristic. The relationship between these two factors is observed only at an excessively high-temperature thermal level of sintering process during which the proportion of divalent iron and the amount of combined iron oxides is simultaneously increased. A change in the basicity of sinter has little direct influence on its reducibility. The dependence observed in practice can be explained by the fact that an increase in basicity as a rule is accompanied by a decrease in temperature-thermal level of sintering. There are 4 tables, 5 figures and 18 references, 2 of which are English and 16 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut
(Magnitogorsk Mining-metallurgical Institute)

Card 4/4

1. Sintering--Effectiveness
2. Sintered iron oxide--Analysis
3. Hydrogen--Applications

GOL'DSHTEYN, N.L.; KHROMCHENKO, N.S.

Reaction of water gas in blast furnace conditions. Stal' 25
no.3:197-200 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.

KHROMCHENKO, O.M.

Statistical evaluation of antiepidemic work of a sanitary
and epidemiological station. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.6:
27-30 Jo '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdavookhraneniya (sav. - prof.
N.A. Vinogradov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvo-
vaniya vrachey.

OSIPOVA, T.N.; PETROV, Ye.A.; FARBEROVA, B.P.; KHRUMCHENKO, V.T.; VESSELKINA, A.A., red.; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Museum of Industrial Safety of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; a description of exhibits] Muzei okhrany truda VTsSPS; opisanie eksponatov. Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1956. (MIRA 12:3)
229 p.

(Industrial safety) (Moscow--Industrial museums)

L 24521-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/JXT(CZ)

ACC NR: AP6005281

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0023/0023

INVENTOR: Rodina, A. A., Doronicheva, N. I.; Il'in, N. S.;
Khromchenko, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for the fine purification of hydrogen. Class 12,
No. 177414. [announced by the State Scientific Research and Planning
Institute for the Rear-Metal Industry (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskey
promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 1, 1966, 23

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen, hydrogen purification, hydrogen filter

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a hydrogen-
refining purification device containing a filter diaphragm made of
metals or alloys possessing selective penetrability for hydrogen. To
prevent the penetration of impurities from technical-grade hydrogen
into pure hydrogen through leaks in the filter diaphragm and to make
possible the rapid detection of such impurities, the filter diaphragm
is built into an air-tight housing maintained under vacuum (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/2

UDC: 66.067.23 - 661.965

L 24521-66

ACC NR: AP6005281

0

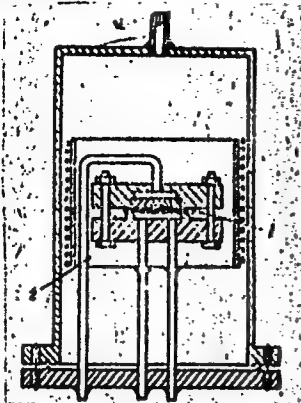


Fig. 1. Device for fine purification of hydrogen. 1 - filter diaphragm; 2 - air-tight housing.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: 11Mar64/

Card 2/2 BLC

SURKOV, Yu.A.; CHERNOV, G.M.; LAVRUKHINA, A.K.; KHRUMCHENKO, Z.V.

Investigating neutron-deficient isotopes of osmium. Izv.AN
SSSR.Ser.fiz. 24 no.9:1119-1123 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Osmium--Isotopes)

LAVRUKHINA, A.K.; YUKINA, L.V.; KHROMCHENKO, Z.V.

Extraction of rare-earth elements. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 14:202-
208 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

LEVIN, A.S., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; KHROMECHER, B.I.

Goiter of the radix linguae. Vest.otorin. 22 no.5:69-70 S-O
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchnogo otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya
I detskogo lechebno-profilakticheskogo ob'yedineniya, Krasnoyarsk.
(GOITER) (TONGUE—DISEASES)

KHROMECHKEK, B.I.

Amount of vitamin C and its use in surgery in children with
tonsillitis. Vest. otorin. no. 6:35-39 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya 1-go detskogo bol'-
nichno-poliklinicheskogo ob'yedineniya i kafedry biokhimii (zav. -
prof. I.I. Kotlyarov) meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnoyarsk.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (TONSILS--DISEASES)

S/080/60/033/008/014/022/XX
D213/D304

AUTHORS: Leshek, F., Sytarzh, M., and Khromechek, R.

TITLE: Methods of producing ion-exchangers by globular polycondensation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 8, 1960,
1745 - 1755

TEXT: The paper begins with a detailed review of literature on the development of ion-exchange resins and their uses. The purpose of the investigations reported in the paper was to study the effect of operating conditions, particularly of mixing, on the production of copolymer globules by polycondensation and polymerization in suspensions. In the experiments, a 29-liter reactor was mostly used, some experiments being made in larger (65 and 180 liter) ones, in each case fitted with tubes for temperature measurement. Globule diameter of the product was determined using the equation: ✓

Card 1/4

Method of producing ion- ...

S/080/60/033/008/014/022/XX
D213/D304

$$d = d_{cp} = \sum \frac{d_i x_i}{100} \quad (2)$$

where d_i is the arithmetical mean of the diameters of the holes in this sieve used (in mm.) and x_i is the gravimetric proportion of the appropriate fraction retained on the sieve (%). The mixer diameter varied from 100 to 400 mm and reactor diameters were 300, 390 and 600 mm. Mixer width varied from 0.225 to 0.375 of its diameter and its slope was constant at 45° to the horizontal. The density of the disperse phase was within the range of 0.86 - 1.61 at 20°C. The liquids used in the experiments were xylol, monochlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, tetrachlorethane and mixtures thereof. The relation between globule diameter and the following operating factors was examined: mixer diameter, mixing speed (rpm), density ratio of dispersed to disperse phase, volume ratio of the two phases, mixer efficiency, Reynolds number, Weber number. The following formulae are derived which summarize the results:

Card 2/4

Method of producing ion- ...

S/080/60/033/008/014/022/XX
D213/D304

$$d = k_1 \left(\frac{T}{D} \right)^{1.9}, \quad (3)$$

where d - globule diameter, T - reactor diameter, D - mixer diameter,

$$d = k_2 N^{-0.65} \quad (4)$$

for large diameter mixer (N - rev/min.) and cationite PN, ✓

$$d = k_3 N^{-0.80} \quad (5)$$

for mixers of smaller diameter, cationite PN.

$$d = k_4 N^{-2.0} \quad (6)$$

for anionite MFD. [Abstractor's note: k_1 , k_2 etc. are constants].
Formulae in similar form are derived to represent the other rela-

Card 3/4

Method of producing ion- ...

S/080/60/033/008/014/022/XX
D213/D304

tionships with operating data and are shown in a series of curves. There are 13 figures and 26 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 23 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: E. Trommsdorf, Makromol. Chem. 1954, v. 13, 76; Th. Vermeulen et al., Chem. Eng. Progr., 1955, v. 51, 85 F; W.A. Rodgers et al, ibid., 1956, v. 52, 515; Van de Wusse, Chem. Eng. Sci., 1954, v. 4, 221. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol
Chekhoslovakiya (Research Institute for Synthetic
Resins, Czechoslovakia)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1950 [Abstractor's note: 1950 probably mis-
print for 1960]

Card 4/4

GLADENKO, I.N.; PROSTYAKOV, A.P.; FORTUSHNYY, V.A.; KHROMENKO, L.I.

Biochemical changes in the blood of rabbits in experimental
hexachloran poisoning. Farm. 1 toks. 26 no.1:108-113 Ja-F '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

1. Otdel farmakologii Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

KHROMENKO, V.I.

Achievements in socialist competition at the Magnitogorsk cement
plant. TSement 27 no.4:31 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Magnitogorsk--Cement plants)

S/078/61/006/003/012/022
B121/B208

AUTHORS: Zvyagintsev, O. Ye., Khromenkov, L. G.

TITLE: Composition of thorium compounds with malic acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 3, 1961, 593-600

TEXT: The systems thorium nitrate - malic acid - water, thorium nitrate - acid sodium malate - water, and thorium nitrate - sodium malate - water were studied by determining electrical conductivity, pH, and by potentiometric titrations. Two types of complex compounds of thorium with malic acid with a ratio of the components of 1 : 1 and 1 : 2 were found. These complexes exist in different forms, depending on the pH. Determination of the transference number disclosed that thorium migrates to the cathode in an acid medium at a ratio of the components of 1 : 1, and to the anode in a weakly acid medium at a ratio of the components of 1 : 3. It may be seen from this that in the compound with the composition 1 : 1, thorium appears in the complex as the cation, and in the compounds with the composition 1 : 2, it is in a complex anion. The following thorium malates were synthesized: ✓

Card 1/4

Composition of ...

S/C78/61/006/003/012/022
B121/B208

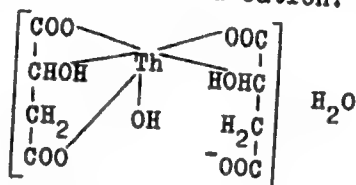
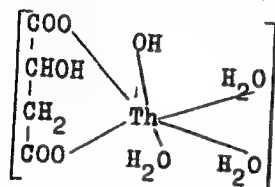
$(\text{ThOH})_2\text{Mal}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Na}_2\text{Th}(\text{OH})_2\text{Mal}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{NaTh}(\text{OH})\text{Mal}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Two methods were used for the production of basic thorium malate $(\text{ThOH})_2\text{Mal}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$: methyl alcohol was added to an aqueous solution of thorium nitrate and malic acid. Basic thorium malate was obtained in the form of a white amorphous precipitate which was washed out with water and acetone and then dried at 100°C . In the second method, an aqueous solution of thorium nitrate was added to an aqueous solution of sodium malate in a ratio of $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 : \text{Na}_2\text{Mal} = 2 : 3$. The composition of the compound with $(\text{ThOH})_2\text{Mal}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was determined by chemical analysis. This compound is insoluble in water, alcohol, benzene, acetone, and other organic solvents; it is decomposed when treated with mineral acids. A stable complex compound with a ratio of the components of $1 : 1$ could not be isolated in an acid medium. At a ratio of the components $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 : \text{Na-malate} = 1 : 3$, and at $\text{pH} = 4$, a white precipitate of the composition $\text{NaTh}(\text{OH})\text{Mal}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ results when methyl alcohol is added. This compound is comparatively easily soluble in water, but insoluble in

Card 2/4

Composition of ...

S/078/61/006/003/012/022
B121/B208

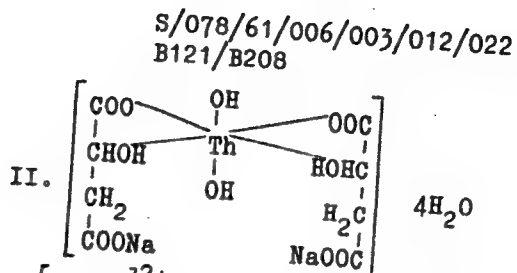
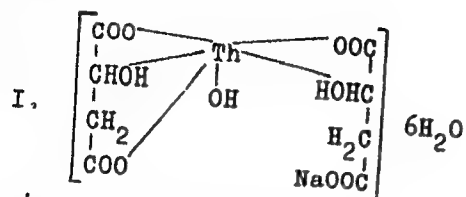
alcohol, benzene, acetone, ether, and other organic solvents. Mineral acids destroy this compound. No thorium hydroxide can be precipitated by adding alkali lyes to the aqueous solution. The following structural formula is suggested for thorium malate with a complex anion and cation:



For the compounds $\text{Na}_2\text{Th}(\text{OH})_2\text{Mal}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NaTh}(\text{OH})\text{Mal}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the following structural formulas are suggested:

Card 3/4

Composition of ...



The instability constant of the complex $[\text{ThMal}]^{2+}$ was calculated to be $K_{\text{in}} = 5.2 \cdot 10^{-7}$. The range of existence of the complex compounds was determined from potentiometric titrations. The ion $[\text{Th}(\text{OH})\text{Mal}_2]^-$ appears at a pH of less than 5, $[\text{Th}(\text{OH})_2\text{Mal}_2]^{2-}$ at a pH of 5-8, and $[\text{Th}(\text{OH})_3\text{Mal}_2]^{3-}$ at a pH of more than 8. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic
Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1960

Card 4/4

ZVIAGINTSEV, O.Ye.; KHROMENKOV, L.G.

Complex compounds of thorium with tartaric acid. Zhur.neorg.khim.
6 no.4:874-882 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.
(Thorium compounds) (Tartaric acid)

S/078/61/006/005/005/015
B121/B208

AUTHORS: Zvyagintsev, O. Ye., and Khromenkov, L. G.

TITLE: Complex compounds of thorium with trihydroxy-glutaric acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 5, 1961,
1074 - 1083

TEXT: The reaction of thorium nitrate with trihydroxy-glutaric acid, with sodium trihydroxy-glutarate, and with sodium bis-trihydroxy-glutarate was studied by measuring the electrical conductivity, by potentiometric titrations and determinations of the transference numbers. It may be seen from the results that thorium nitrate and trihydroxy-glutaric acid form complexes with a ratio of the components of 1 : 1 and 1 : 2. The basic thorium trihydroxy-glutarate has a ratio of the components $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 : \text{H}_4\text{Gl} = 1,2 : 1$ ($\text{H}_4\text{Gl} = \text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$ - trihydroxy-glutaric acid). The compound $(\text{ThOH})_2(\text{H}_3\text{Gl})_3$ is regarded as a simple salt of thorium with trihydroxy-glutaric acid. The complex having a ratio of the components of

Card 1/4

✓

Complex compounds of ...

S/078/61/006/005/005/015
B121/B208

1 : 1 is stable in the pH-range of 4 - 7. At a higher pH, a precipitate is formed which probably consists of the more sparingly soluble thorium trihydroxy-glutarate complex. At a ratio of the components of 1 : 2 a complex is formed in the pH-range of 6 - 7.5 that is stable also at a pH above 8. Some thorium trihydroxy-glutarate compounds were synthesized. $(\text{ThOH})_2(\text{H}_2\text{Gl})_3$ is obtained by mixing the aqueous solutions of thorium nitrate and trihydroxy-glutaric acid. The compound is a white, fine-crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water and organic solvents. $\text{Th}(\text{OH})\text{H}_2\text{Gl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is prepared by adding an aqueous solution of trihydroxy-glutaric acid and sodium hydroxide to an aqueous solution of thorium nitrate at a ratio of the components $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 : \text{H}_3\text{Gl} : \text{NaOH} = 1 : 1 : 4$. By adding methyl alcohol, a white precipitate is formed from the clear or slightly turbid solution. $\text{NaTh}(\text{OH})_2\text{H}_2\text{Gl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was obtained by mixing solutions of thorium nitrate, trihydroxy-glutaric acid, and sodium hydroxide in a ratio of the components of 1 : 1 : 5. It is a white, fine-crystalline powder, readily soluble in water and insoluble in organic solvents. The compound $\text{NaTh}(\text{OH})(\text{H}_3\text{Gl})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was obtained in the form of a white amorphous

Card 2/4

Complex compounds of ...

S/078/61/006/005/005/015
B121/B208

precipitate by mixing aqueous solutions of the components $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_3\text{Gl}$ in a ratio of 1 : 3 and adding methyl alcohol. It is easily soluble in water and insoluble in organic solvents. No thorium hydroxide can be precipitated from the aqueous solution of this compound by adding alkali hydroxide solutions. The compound $\text{Na}_2\text{Th}(\text{OH})_2(\text{H}_3\text{Gl})_2$ is obtained as a white, fine-crystalline precipitate by adding sodium hydroxide to an aqueous solution of thorium nitrate and sodium trihydroxy-glutarate at a ratio of the components of 1 : 3 and subsequent addition of methyl alcohol. This precipitate is well soluble in water, but insoluble in organic solvents. The aqueous solution of the complex is destroyed by mineral acids, no thorium hydroxide precipitates when alkali hydroxide is added. In aqueous solution the complex dissociates into three ions. The stability constant of thorium trihydroxy-glutarate $(\text{ThH}_3\text{Gl})^{2+}$ was calculated and found to be $2.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$. There are 5 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

Card 3/4

Complex compounds of ...

S/078/61/006/005/005/015
B121/B208

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S.
Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S.
Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1960

Card 4/4

KHROMENKOV, L. G., Cand. Chem. Sci. (diss) "Complex Compounds of Thorium with Some Oxy Acids," Moscow, 1961, 14 pp (Moscow Chem.-Engr. Instit.) 150 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 257).

ZVYAGINTSEV, O.Ye.; KHROMENKOV, L.G.

Complex compounds of thorium with tetrahydroxyadipic acid. Zhur.-
neorg.khim. 6 no.12:2663-2671 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN
SSSR.

(Thorium compounds) (Adipic acid)

KHROMENKOV, L.G.; DEHAGATSPANYAN, R.V.; SOKOLOV, V.A.; KOROLEV, B.M.;
ZETKIN, V.I.

Structure formation in radiation sulfochlorinated polyethylene
and its solutions. Vysokom.sped. 7 no.10:1776-1778 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

L 24493-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) IJP(c) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6006971

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/003/002/0193/0197

AUTHORS: Dzhagatspanyan, R. V.; Sokolov, V. A.; Khromenkov, L. G.; Korolev, B. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: On x-ray determination of crystallinity in polyethylene, chlorinated and sulfochlorinated by radiation

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 193-197

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, chlorination, polyethylene plastic, x ray analysis, radiation polymerization

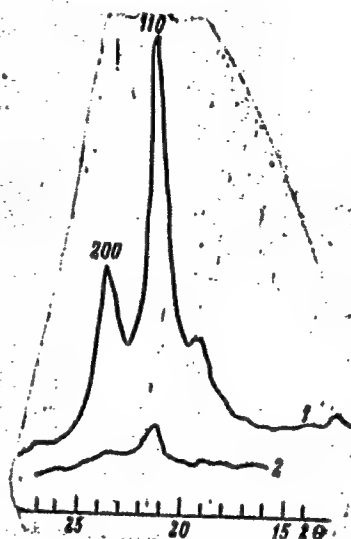
ABSTRACT: The degree of crystallinity of polyethylene (I) samples chlorinated and sulfochlorinated in solid phase by penetrating radiation from a Co60 source was investigated. The method, involving x-ray study, consists of determining the ratio of the intensities of chlorinated and nonchlorinated samples. This ratio, in turn, gives the ratio of crystalline phases in the samples because only I is in the crystalline phase during the solid phase chlorination. The noninterfering chlorinated products are considered as the amorphous phase. Spectra of chlorinated and nonchlorinated I are shown in Fig. 1. The decrease in peak intensity is a measure

Card 1/3

UDC: 678.01:53+678.743+678.745

L 24493-66
ACC NR: AP6006971

Fig. 1. Spectra of untreated (1) and chlorinated (2) polyethylene.



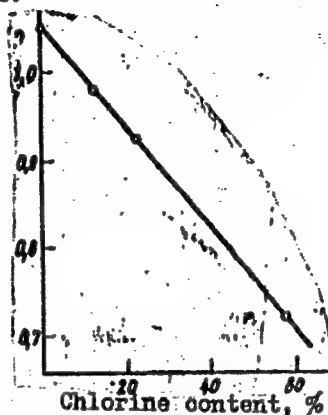
of the decrease of crystalline phase and of the increase of x-ray absorption coefficient in the chlorinated sample. Measurements of the densities of chlorinated samples indicate that each sample consists of a mixture of I and of the final

Card 2/3

L 24493-66
ACC NR: AP6006971

chlorination product, polyvinyl chloride. ¹⁵ The relationship between the density and chlorine content is illustrated in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Specific volume of chlorinated samples as a function of chlorine content.



Sulfochlorination in the solid phase has a similar effect. Chlorination of I in a CCl_4 suspension leads to retention of crystallinity to a greater degree. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures, and 3 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 04Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 007
Card 3/3 *LC*

KHROMENKOV, V., polkovnik

Battery forming part of an advance guard. Voen. vest. 41 no.3:
28-31 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Artillery, Field and mountain)

KHUKHLENKO, A.

Tree Planting

Fulfilling the fifteen-year plan of tree planting in the region of the South-Ukrainian canal in six years. Les. khoz. L no. 12, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 . UNCLASSIFIED.

KHROMETS, Yu. N.

KHROMETS, Yu. N.: "Investigation of the effect of flexibility on the rivets on the effectiveness of operation of the metal used to reinforce bridges." Min Transport Machine Building USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Transport Construction. Moscow, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

So: Knizhna Letopis', No 17, 1956

KHLEBNIKOV, Ye.L. professor; ANDREYEV, O.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BEGAM, L.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERG, O.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GAMAYUNOV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZNY, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUKHIN, B.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUGA, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NYALIN, N.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEL'NIKOV, Yu.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POL'YEVKO, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PROKOPOVICH, I. G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STRELETSKIY, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TYULENEV, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~KHROMETS, Yu. N.~~ kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHELESTENKO, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHPIRO, G.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YAROSHENKO, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZELEVICH, P.M., inzhener; CHIGO-DATEV, N.N.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Technical specifications for designing bridges and pipes for railroads of a normal gauge (TUPM-56). Effective July 1, 1957 by order of Ministry of Means of Communication and the Ministry of Transportation Construction, September 15, 1956] Tekhnicheskie uslovia proektirovaniia mostov i trub na shelesnykh dorogakh normal'noi kolei (TUPM-56). Vvedeny v kachestve vremennykh s 1 iul'ia 1957 g. prikazom Ministerstva putei soobshcheniia i Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva of 15 sentyabrya 1956 g. No.250/TsZ/213. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.isd-vo, 1957. 221 p. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.), Ministerstvo putei soobshcheniya. (Railroad bridges--Design)

SMOL'YANINOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHRUMETS, Yu. N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ANTONOV, Ye. A., inzh.

Centrifuged prestressed contact system poles reinforced by hardened
steel. Transp. stroi. 8 no. 5:16-19 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Electric lines--Poles)
(Prestressed concrete construction)

LESOKHIN, B.F.; MEL'NIKOV, Yu.L.; POL'YEVSKO, V.P.; KHRUMETS, Yu.N.;
KAZHY, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GOLOVANOVA, A.L., red.;
BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Metal bridges; testing the performance of metal spans in
currently used railroad bridges] Metallicheskie mosty;
issledovanie raboty metallicheskikh proletrykh stroenii na
ekspluatiruemykh mostakh. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel.dor.isd-
vo, 1959. 186 p. (Babushkin. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'-
skii institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy, no.29)
(MIRA 12:8)

(Railroad bridges--Testing)

KHROMETS, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Performance of riveted construction elements after being reinforced. Prom.stroi. 37 no.12:46-49 D '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Building, Iron and steel)

KHROMETS, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; PISANKO, O.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

High-strength concrete in bridge construction. Bet.
1 zhel.-bet. 8 no.10:453-455 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Concrete—Testing) (Bridge construction)

KHROMETS, Yu. M., kand. tekhn. nauk

**Functioning of contact network poles subject to prolonged
loading. Transp. stroi. 13 no.4:51-53 Ap '63.**

(MIRA 16:4)

(Electric lines—Poles and towers)
(Precast concrete—Testing)

BERG, O.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PISANKO, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KHROMETS, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHERBAKOV, Ye.N., inzh.

Stressed state of concrete in the area of the distribution of
prestressed reinforcement. Transp. stroi. 14 no.11:49-52 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

KHROMETSKAYA, T. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Gamma-globulin to combat whooping cough, and an experimental study of it". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 14, 1959, 124)

KHROMETSKAYA, T. M.; DIMITRIYEVA, YE. M.; RAVIKOVICH, KH. M.;
MAUERMAN, O. YE.; YABLOKOVA, N. L.

"A decade of experience in using gamma-globulin for the prophylaxis of children's infections (measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough)."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

MAUERMAN, O.Ye.; OKINSHEVICH, Ye.A.; KHROMETSKAYA, T.M.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Application of specific gamma globulin in children's institutions
for the prevention of whooping cough. Trudy IEMG no.8:195-200 '61.
(MIRA 17:2)

IGNAT'YEVA, G.V.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; KHROMETSKAYA, T.M.; LIDNEVA, A.G.;
MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; NESTEROVA, T.P.; ALAFUZOVA, S.B.; YERSHOVA, A.S.;
BARANOVA, T.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.D.; SHIPOVA, Ye.P.; SUKHANOVA, R.V.;
KHLIABICH, G.N.; KHANTSIS, S.S.

Clinical and epidemiological effectiveness of a reduced dose of
 γ -globulin (1.5 ml) in seroprophylaxis of measles. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 42 no.12:57-61 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii; Institut viru-
sologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR; Moskovskaya sanitarno-epidemiolo-
gicheskaya stantsiya; Rybinskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya; Vladimirskaia sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i
Ob'yedinennaya detskaya poliklinika, Makhachkala.

KHROMETSKIY, P., inzh.; SOLOKHA, A., inzh.

For better organized maintenance and repair of agricultural
machinery. Tekh. v sel'khoz. 20 no.7:51-56 JI '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ASTVATSATUROV, G.G., inzh.;
 BARABANOV, V.Ye., inzh.; BAIYKOV, G.A., inzh.; BISNOVATYY, S.I.,
 inzh.; GALAYEVA, L.M., inzh.; GAL'PERIN, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
 GAL'CHENKO, I.I., inzh.; GONCHAR, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
 DEGTYAREV, I.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; DYADYUSHKO, V.P., inzh.;
 YERMAKOV, I.N., inzh.; ZHOTKEVICH, T.S., inzh.; ZUSMANOVICH, G.G.,
 inzh.; KAZAKOV, V.K., inzh.; KOZLOV, A.M., inzh.; KOROLEV, N.A.,
 inzh.; KRIVENKO, P.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAPITSKIY, M.A., inzh.;
 LEBEDEV, K.S., inzh.; LIBERMAN, A.R., inzh.; LIVSHITS, L.G., kand.
 tekhn. nauk; LOSEV, V.N., inzh.; LUKANOV, M.A., inzh.; LYUBCHENKO,
 A.M., inzh.; MAMEDOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MATVEYEV, V.A.,
 inzh.; ORANSKIY, N.N., inzh.; POLYACHENKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
 POFOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PUSTOVALOV, I.I., inzh.;
 PYTCHENKO, P.I., inzh.; PYATETSKIY, B.G., inzh.; RABOCHIY, L.G.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; ROL'BIN, Ye.M., inzh.; SELIVANOV, A.I., doktor
 tekhn. nauk; SEMENOV, V.M., inzh.; SKOROKHOD, I.I., inzh.; SLABODCHIKOV,
 V.I., inzh.; STORCHAK, I.M., inzh.; STRADYMOV, F.Ya., kand. tekhn.
 nauk; SUKHINA, N.V., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, N.D., inzh.; FEDOSOV, I.M.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk; FILATOV, A.G., inzh.; KHODOV, L.P., inzh.;
 KHROMETSKIY, P.A., inzh.; TSVETKOV, V.S., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, B.Ye.,
 inzh.; SHARAGIN, A.M., inzh.; CHISTYAKOV, V.D., inzh.; BUD'KO, V.A.,
 red.; PESTRYAKOV, A.I., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.— (continued) Card 2.

[Manual on the repair of machinery and tractors] Spravochnik po
remontu mashinno-traktornogo parka. Pod red. A.I.Selivanova.
Moskva, Sel'khozizdat. Vols.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 15:6)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)
(Tractors—Maintenance and repair)

SOLOKHA, Andrey Antonovich; KHROMETSKIY, Petr Alekseyevich; FILATOV,
Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; SHALYT, N.A., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA,
M.D., tekhn. red.

[Quality control in repairing tractors and agricultural machines
on collective farms] Kontrol' kachestva remonta traktorov i sel'-
khoziaistvennykh mashin v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Proftekhizdat,
1961. 166 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)

Distr: 4F1

1901. Khramyankov, M. F., Dry sliding friction (in Russian),
"Mekhanika", (MVTU 50), Oborongiz, 1956, 272-299; Ref. Zh.
Mekh, no. 12, 1956, Rev. 8030.

Friction in the brakes of motor vehicles is discussed. A theo-
retical analysis is made of the relationship between brake heating
and the braking parameters.

G. D. Lomakin
Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal, USSR
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

KHROMEYENKOV, M.F., aspirant

Integrating the equation of automobile motion. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; mashinostr. no.10:58-60 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. N.Ye.
Baumana (MVTU).

(Automobiles--Dynamics)

12.8260

279h1
S/145/60/000/011/005/012
D223/D304

AUTHOR: Khromeyenkov, M.F., Engineer
TITLE: On the internal friction of solid metals and alloys
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashino-stroyeniye, no. 11, 1960, 49-59

TEXT: The author investigates the problem of the dependence of energy of the elastic hysteresis on the parameters of deformation and the physical and mechanical properties of a stressed material. Experiments have proven that the energy absorbed by metals and alloys as a result of the elastic hysteresis during a cycle is entirely independent of the speed of deformation being determined exclusively by the stress amplitude. However, the reported losses of energy in steel samples due to internal friction vary over a wide range even for the same grade of steel which is probably due to an incorrect evaluation of the χ

Card 1/4

On the internal friction ...

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S/145/60/000/011/005/012
D223/D304

energy of the elastic hysteresis as a function of the deformation parameters and the structure of the material. On the basis of experiments N.N. Davidenkov suggested accepting the specific potential energy of deformation as a criterion for losses in any state of stress (Ref. 4: 0 rasseyanii energii pri vibratsiyakh / About the Dissipation of Energy during Vibrations 7, "Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki", V. VIII, vyp, 6, 1938). Accepting this, the author analyzes mathematically the specific energy of the elastic hysteresis as a function of the potential energy of deformation, investigates the instance of the triaxial stress, determines the values of the coefficient C and illustrates in examples the practicability of the theory. He concludes that (1) On the basis of N.N. Davidenkov's hypothesis, which establishes a relation between the specific energy of the elastic hysteresis and the tangential stresses, value ν has been found to be dependent on the specific potential energy of deformation $W\varphi$ / Abstractor's note: The index φ indicates deformation_7 in the case of a general heterogeneous stress

Card 2/4

On the internal friction ...

27941

S/145/60/000/011/005/012
D223/D304

$$\nu = CW\varphi^K + \nu_0; 1 \leq K \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

in which C and ν_0 are constant values [Abstractor's note:
The values of symbols C , $W\varphi^K$, and K is not possible without
reproducing all preceding equations 7. (2) A particular case
of this relation (where $K = 1$) may be obtained from the ex-
pression for the work on plastic components of the deformation
accompanied by hardening (on the basis of the Genki-Nadoi law
of plasticity). (3) As shown by experiment (Ref. 10: A.A. Vese-
lyy, Rasseyaniye energii ot krutil'nykh kolebaniy [Dissipa-
tion of Energy from Torsional Oscillations 7, "Vestnik mashino-
stroyeniya", no. 10, 1957), the lower values of K correspond
to the losses due to the elastic hysteresis in alloyed steels,
the higher, in simple carbon steels. (4) Close coincidence of
the theory and experiment (Ref. 10: op.cit.) confirms the
correctness of the mechanism of the dynamic deformation of

Card 3/4

On the internal friction ...

27941
S/145/60/000/011/005/012
D223/D304

real metals and alloys as assumed in this study. (5) A real elastic-plastic body may be considered as a model consisting of a spring connected to a piston which in turn rests on two layers of viscous liquid: A layer, whose flow is accompanied by hardening, and a layer that flows without hardening. The correlation of areas of plastic deformation accompanied by hardening and that without hardening depends on the one hand on the structure and the composition of material and, on the other hand, on the conditions of deformation (temperature, speed of deformation, type of stress). There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 11 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. Bauman

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1960

Card 4/4

S/549/61/000/104/016/018
D237/D304

AUTHOR: Khromeyenkov, M.F.

TITLE: On the influence of clearance in the bearings and excentricity of mass on the oscillations of rotors

SOURCE: Moscow. Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. [Trudy], no. 104, 1961. Mekhanika, 152 - 170

TEXT: The author investigated the influence of the clearance in the bearings and initial mass excentricity on the magnitude of the critical rotor velocity, when the centers of the tenons describe small circles. Plain and antifriction bearings are considered as supports of the rotor which is a shaft of variable cross-section on two rigid supports and with bearings of different radii. The shaft is acted upon by centrifugal forces and gyroscopic moments. The author derives a method on radial displacements of the tenons of the shaft in the bearings. Approximate determination of the precision of the tenon in the fluid friction bearing shows that the dynamic displacement of its center is always smaller than the total excentricity.

Card 1/2

On the influence of clearance in ...

S/549/61/000/104/016/018
D237/D304

tricity of the mass of the rotor, and the centrifugal force is lower, i.e. the shaft appears to be more resistant to bending. Hence the displacement of the centers results in higher critical velocities. The circular motion of the centers of tenons however gives rise to additional centrifugal force and hence causes a drop in the critical velocity. The author expresses his gratitude to Professor V.V. Dobronravov for valuable help. There are 8 figures, and 6 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

Card 2/2

BERNSHTEYN, M.L.; YELAGINA, L.A.; FATKULLINA, L.P.; Prinimali uchastiyat
KHROMEYEV, Yu.V.; SEMENOVA, N.M.

Thermomechanical treatment of VT21 VT8 and VT14 titanium alloys.
TSvet. met. 37 no.12:80-83 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KOLLEGANOV, Yu.M.; SPIRIDONOV, G.N.; KHROMIK, V.F.

Concerning G.D.Kurochkin and A.M.Fedorov's article "Massifs of mineralized serpentinites and pyroxenites in spurs of the Manskoye Belogoriye in the Eastern Sayans." Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. geol. 28 no.2:106-108 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Minusinskaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya Krasnoyarskoye geologicheskogo upravleniya.
(Sayan Mountains--Serpentinites)
(Sayan Mountains--Pyroxenite)

KHROMIKHIN, P.P.

USSR/General Problems. Methodology, History, Scientific Institutions
and Conferences, Instruction, Questions Concerning Biblio-
graphy and Scientific Documentation.

A

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3462.

Author : P.P. Khromikhin.

Inst :

Title : Development of Leningrad Meat Industry and Part of Leningrad
Meat Combine in Technical Progress of Meat Industry.

Orig Pub: in symposium: Pishchevaya prom-st'. L., Sel'khozgiz, 1957,
60-74.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

-13-

GAL'TSOV, A.D.; DENISYUK, I.N.; LEVANDOVSKIY, S.N.; LOSEV, A.G.; PEZIK, M.O.; PETROCHENKO, P.F.; SAVOS'KIN, N.M.; TRUBITSKIY, G.R.; KHISIN, R.I.; KHROMILIN, V.A.; ALEKSEYEV, S.S., retsenzent; GAL'PERIN, L.I., retsenzent; GRANOVSKIY, Ye.N., retsenzent; ZAKHAROV, N.N., retsenzent; KVASHNIN, S.A., retsenzent; KEREKESH, V.V., retsenzent; KOTENKO, I.N., retsenzent; LIVSHITS, I.M., retsenzent; LERNER, G.V., retsenzent; NEVSKIY, B.A., retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.F., retsenzent; RAZAMAT, E.S., retsenzent; SERGEYEV, A.V., retsenzent; STEFANOV, V.P., retsenzent; TOLCHENOV, T.V., retsenzent; FEDOTOV, F.G., retsenzent; VOL'SKIY, V.S., red.; STRUZHASTRAKH, Ye.I., red.; USPENSKIY, Ya.K., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red.izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for work-norm experts in machine manufacture] Spravochnik normirovshchika-mashinostroitelia v 4 tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. [Fundamentals of technical normalization] Osnovy tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia. 1959. 676 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Standardization)

KHROMIN, P. (Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR)

Extinction of gas gusher fires. Posh.delo 8 no.11:28-29
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Azerbaijan—Oil fields—Fires and fire prevention)

BODROV, I.; GUROV, S.; SAMOYLOVICH, S.; KHROMINENKOV, N.; YERSHOVA, I.,
red.; IVANOV, N., tekhn. red.

[Our fellow countrymen and outstanding scientists and engineers]
Nashi zemliaki - vydaiushchiesia deiateli nauki i tekhniki; v
pomoshch' slushateliam narodnykh universitetov kul'tury. [By]
I. Bodrov i dr. Kaluga, Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 95 p.
(Scientists) (MIRA 16:8)

Khrominskaya, A.
POLAND / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Local Anesthetics

U-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zh.,-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3443

Author : Gol'dshmid, Z., Bardakh, Ya., Lissner, M., Khrominskaya, A.,
Torzhetskiy Z., Maldyk, Ye.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Study of the Action of Novocaine on the Course of
Diphtheria Intoxications in Guinea Pigs.

Orig Pub : Byul. Pol'skoy AN, 1956, Otd. 2, 4, No 4, 129-133.

Abstract : Two series of experiments were performed on 183 guinea
pigs weighing between 250 g and 300 g. 147 animals of
the 1st series were given a subcutaneous injection into
the left hind leg of 1 MLD of diphtherial toxin. 50 guinea
pigs served as a control. 20 minutes after receiving
diphtheria toxin, the remaining animals were given, by various

Card : 1/2

POLAND / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Local Anesthetics

Abs Jour : Referat Zh.,-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3443

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722330011-2"

Abstract : means, 2-5 ml of a 5% solution of novocaine and these
administrations were continued every 12 hours for 6 days.
All 36 animals of the second series received 10 MLD of
diphtheria toxin in the hind leg; 20 animals served as a con-
trol. The remainder received intramuscular injections of
0.6 - 1 AE of antitoxin each, followed by 2 ml of novocaine.
In animals who received novocaine subcutaneously, it was
possible to decrease and in some to obliterate completely the
effect of a lethal dose of diphtheria toxin. The best re-
sults were obtained by the intravenous administration of
novocaine. The authors believe that the parenteral admin-
istration of novocaine significantly alters the course of
diphtheria intoxication in guinea pigs.

Card : 2/2

GUROV, Sergey Pavlovich; KHROMIYENKOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand.
1st. nauk; YERSHOVA, I., red.; IVANOV, N., tekhn. red.

[P.L.Chebyshev, the great Russian scientist; on the 140th anniversary of his birth] Velikii russkii uchenyi P.L.Chebyshev; k
140-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia. Kaluga, Kaluzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1961. 52 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Chebyshev, Pafnutii L'vovich, 1821-1894)

L 04765-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG/AT/WW

ACC NR: AP6018350

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0401/0407

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. M.; Khromkov, I. N.; Cheverev, N. S.

ORG: none

69
B

TITLE: Paramagnetic effect under the influence of high frequency pressure and
electron paramagnetic resonance in a plasma

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20², no. 5, 1966, 401-407

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, plasma instability, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Nucl. Fusion, Suppl., Part II, 1962, p. 687) devoted to observation of the paramagnetic effect in a plasma under the influence of the pressure of high-frequency fields. With an aim at providing a mechanism for stabilizing against flute instability, the authors investigated experimentally the interaction between microwave fields ($\omega = 2 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$) of a cavity resonator with a dense plasma ($n = 10^{13} - 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$) in a constant magnetic field. The tests were made in the H_{013} mode with a high-frequency magnetic field amplitude up to 150 Oe, which produced a paramagnetic current in the plasma. The resultant plasma configuration is described. The increase in the static magnetic field inside the plasma, associated with the paramagnetic current, agrees well with the theoretical value. At $\omega_H/\omega = 0.5$ paramagnetic resonance of the electrons was observed, lead-

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.9

L 04765-67

ACC NR: AP6018350

ing to a sharp increase of the plasma pressure p_0 to a value corresponding to $\beta = 8\pi p_0 H_0^2 \approx 0.2$. The method of determining the plasma pressure is described. Resonant heating of the plasma electrons by the high frequency field, connected with the parametric resonance of the electrons, was also observed. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003/

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Card 2/2